SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 15 with:

When electric field is supplied to a charged substance in an electrolyte solution, the substance migrates toward the electrode having an opposite charge of the substance. This phenomenon, electrophoresis, is widely used as a means for separating various substances. Generally, electrophoresis of an analytical sample is performed in a carrier having a constant pH. On the contrary, a carrier having a gradient pH is used when electrophoresis is performed based on the isoelectric focusing method. Since the isoelectric focusing method was developed, it has been ~~aquiring~~ acquiring popularity as a means for separating amphoteric electrolytes, such as amino acids and proteins.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 12 with:

Fig. 3 is a view showing migration time and fluorescent intensity when fluorescently detecting capillary isoelectric focusing is performed using the anti-human alpha-1-~~anititrypsin~~ antitrypsin Fab' antibody which is not modified.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 17 with:

Fig. 4 is a view showing migration time and fluorescent intensity when fluorescently detecting capillary isoelectric focusing is performed using the modified anti-human alpha-1-~~anititrypsin~~ antitrypsin Fab' antibody (H-N162D modified Fab' antibody).

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 3 with:

When above-mentioned fluorescent dye and Fab' antibody are reacted, ~~a~~ the labeling site with the fluorescent dye on the Fab' antibody is not limited in particular. However, the fluorescent dye is preferably bound to a SH group of cysteine residue of the Fab' antibody. And more preferably, it is bound to a SH group of cysteine residue which is not involved in binding with an L chain and exists in an amino acid sequence which adjoins to the C-terminal of the CH1 region of the Fab' antibody.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 7 with:

As explained above, since the antibody used in the present invention has a uniform isoelectric point, plural peaks observed by electrophoresis are ascribable to the ununiformity of an isoelectric point of the antigen. In addition, since the antibody used in the present invention is fluorescently labeled with a fluorescent dye or the like, detection can be done with high accuracy. Furthermore, since the antibody used in the present invention is

modified by adding an amino acid sequence comprising a charged amino acid residue, the isoelectric point can be changed to a desired value while maintaining a uniformity of the isoelectric point by changing the type and/or the amount of introduction of the charged amino acid residue. Therefore, even when an isoelectric point of the antigen (analyte) is close to that of the antibody, the immune complex is detected at the migration time which is different from that of the excessive antigen an/or antibody. Then, analysis can be done with high accuracy.